Catawba Journal.

VOL. IV.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1828. [NO. 174.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Factorage and Commission

BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above line of business at his old stand on Edmondston's Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to the sale of produce committed to his care, upon which liberal advances will at all times be made; or to the execution of orders for *GOODS*.

Wm. J. Wilson, Esq. or in his absence, the agent of the STEAM BOATS, Joseph H. Townes, will receive and forward, without delay, all Cottons consigned to me by the way of Cheraw, and will be prepared to make advances on such consignments, if required.

HENRY. W. CONNER.

Charleston, Nov. 1, 1827.—3mt173.

☞ The Editor of the Western Carolinian will insert this advertisement for three months, and forward his account to me in Charleston.

NEW CONFECTIONARY,

FRUIT STORE, &c.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that she has rented the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas A. Norment, as a Grocery, and that she has just opened an assortment of Candies, of every description, Almonds, Figs, Prunes, Raisns, Pearl Barley, Rice, Smoked Herrings, Oysters, Crackers, Pickled Fish, and Philadelphia Beer; with a supply of Coffee and Sugar, &c.

RACHEL COHEN.

January 21, 1828—3mt79

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22d, 1828—67.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON,

Watch Makers and Jewellers.

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court-House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

A CLASSICAL SCHOOL,

FOR both sexes, is now taught by the subscriber and a female assistant, at Centre Meeting House in Iredell county, 25 miles west of Salisbury, 22 north of Charlotte, and 18 south of Statesville. The place is remarkably healthy and retired from the noise and bustle of the world. Youth may here be prepared for entering any of the classes of college, or they may be conducted through the whole course of a collegiate education.

Females will be taught the different branches of useful science, needle-work, painting on velvet, and the French Language. The object of the Teachers in this Seminary will be not merely to exercise the memory, but to inform the judgment, improve the understanding and to lead their pupils to a practical acquaintance with Science. Particular attention will be paid to the morals of youth, and the whole course conducted in the fear of God and with reference to the virtue of the Gospel.

The prices of tuition are $2 50 a quarter, for reading, writing and arithmetic; 3 75 for English Grammar and Geography; $5 for mathematics, painting, the higher branches of science and the Latin, Greek and French languages. Boarding may be obtained in the family of the subscriber, and in reputable families in the neighborhood, at the moderate price of $1 50 a week, payable quarterly.

ROBERT H. CHAPMAN.

Mount Mourne, Feb. 4, 1828.—3t71.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Charles Temple *vs.* John A. Chaffin—Original Attachment, levied in the hands of A. J. Worke.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for defendant to appear at our next February Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and plead or replevy; otherwise judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

5t74—per. adv. $2.

YOUNG SIR ARCHIE,

By Old Sir Archie, of Roanoke,

WILL stand the ensuing season, at the store of *Burton & Clayton*, at Beaty's Ford, within 18 miles of Lincolnton, and 23 of Charlotte; and will be let to Mares at the very moderate price of $8 the season, $5 the single leap, and $15 the insurance, the money for insurance will be claimed as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property changed.

SIR ARCHIE

is a beautiful *dark bay*, 7 years old next spring, upwards of 16 hands high, of great power, action and vigor; and, in point of blood, is inferior to no horse in the Southern States, as will be seen by the following certificate from Judge Cameron and Mr. Bennehan, of Orange, which fully establishes his pedigee:

"We certify, that the bay Stud horse *Young Sir Archie*, sold in August last to Mr. Alfred M. Burton, of Linclon county, was raised by us; that he was got by Old Sir Archie, his dam by Eagle, his gran-dam by the imported horse Druid, his great, great dam, by Mark Anthony. He was six years old last spring.

January 22, 1828.

DUNCAN CAMERON,
THOMAS D. BENNEHAN."

The season will commence on the 1st of March, and end on the 1st of August; good pastorage will be furnised gratis, and grain at the market price, if required; care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liability for either.

ALFRED M. BURTON.

February 12, 1828.—5t77.

THE HIGH BRED HORSE
JANUS.

HAVING purchased this valuable Horse from Mr. Stockton, I will stand him the ensuing season at my stable, on Sugar Creek, the four first working days in each week, to be let to mares at the reduced price of three dollars the single visit, paid at the time of service; five dollars the season, payable the 15th of October next; and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal. The season will commence the 10th of March and end the first of August. Care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either.

JANUS was got by Gen. Hampton's Old Twig. A further description is deemed useless, as it is hoped that all who wish to breed fine and valuable colts, will call and judge for themselves.

JAMES DINKINS.

February 28, 1828.—8t80.

NOTICE,

THAT in pursuance to a Deed of Trust, and for the purposes therein mentioned, we will expose to public sale, at the dwelling house of William Means, sen. on Monday, the 24th March next, that large and valuable

TRACT of LAND

on which the said William Means now lives, containing upwards of seven hundred acres. There is no tract of Land in the Western part of North-Carolina, of the same quantity of acres, more valuable. There is on the premises a large and elegant brick *Dwelling House*; and also a brick Kitchen, and all necessary outhouses.

On the same day and at the same place, we will sell another TRACT of LAND, containing about one hundred acres, lying on the new Road leading from Concord to Salisbury.

Also, on the same day, we will sell eighteen or twenty likely

NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

WILLIAM C. M ANS,
JOHN N. HIFER, } *Trustees.*

State of North-Carolina,
Lincoln County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1828.

Andrew Friday, *vs.* Joseph Martin.

Original Attachment, levied on land, being an undivided interest in the real estate of James Ruthledge, deceased-

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joseph Martin, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Catawba Journal, that he appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in March next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him.

Witness, V. M'Bee, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the third Monday in January, 1828.

VARDY M'BEE.

March 4th, 1828—6t76—pr. adv. $2.

Estate of Daniel Gallant.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Gallant, late of Mecklenburg, deceased, desires all persons indebted to said deceased, to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them legally authenticated, for settlement, within the time limited by act of Assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WASHINGTON MORRISON, *Ex'tor.*

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership formerly under the firm of DAVISON & DEWESE, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

THOMAS DAVISON,
JONATHAN DEWESE.

March 4th, 1828-2tr.

Politics of the Day.

"THE INVESTIGATION."

From the Spirit of '76.

Mr. Kendall was then directed to withdraw; when he voluntarily stated that one thing rested on his mind which he thought he ought to tell. That was, that Mr. Clay had written him a letter before he was appointed Secretary, that he expected to have an office to give him; that after he was appointed Secretary he wrote him a letter offering him a clerkship in the office of State, that he thought Mr. Clay wanted *by this step* to get him to write for the administration, and to withdraw him from the new court party. That the reason that he thought it was a manœuvre of the kind, was, that some time after he received the letter, and before he had ever spoke to mortal man about it, Mr. Turner, of Madison, had accosted him in Frankfort, and told him that he understood, that they, the old court party, would soon get clear of him—Kendall; as Kendall was about to go to Washington City—the witness asked Turner who told him so, and he said George Robertson, Esq. told him so; it at once, he said, struck him that Mr. Clay intended to get him away from his new court friends, and that he had written Robertson to that effect, and he then wrote Mr. Clay, as he had done so, that he, Kendall, considered himself at liberty to make it public, or that he was absolved from secrecy.—Mr. Hardin here asked the worthy Editor for a sight of the letters. He said he had burnt them, but that when he received the letter offering the office, he shewed it to two of his friends, the one an administration, and the other a Jackson man; and asked their opinion of it, and they both agreed with him as to the object of Mr. Clay. Did you shew it to these friends before or after Mr. Turner spoke to you? said Mr. Hardin. It was before, says Mr. Kendall. Why, said Mr. Hardin, did you not just now state that you never spoke of the letter to man or mortal, until you were accosted by Mr. Turner? Here the little gentleman stammered that he did, and he was sure these friends never spoke of it. But you said, said Hardin, that you never spoke of the letter before the salutation of Mr. Turner; you now say you had before then, shewn the letter to two persons, and taken their opinion as to its contents. Mr. Kendall, not being able to explain further, was permitted to retire.

Francis Preston Blair, clerk of the "*new court*," *dormant editor of the Argus*, and a thorough-going Jackson partisan, was called to the book. The Senate and the lobby are now both crowded—all is breathless expectation—when, this distinguished leader in the Jackson phalanx, pulls from his pocket, a long PROTEST against being sworn. No sooner is the protest read, than Mr Davis takes the floor—harangues the Senate upon the deplorable condition of the prosecutors, if they cannot get Mr. Blair's testimony; calls aloud upon the gentleman from *Fayette*, to help him make Mr. Blair swear. Mr. Maupin rises: Mr. Chairman, you see the predicament we are in; you see the gentleman will not swear. We are just like we were *hunting Swift's mine*. We have found the hole, we have found the crucibles and tools, but we can't get the silver, just because this gentleman will not swear.—Mr. J. Green observed that he had opposed the proceeding, and of course he could not be expected to force Mr. Blair to give testimony for the gentleman. That Mr. Blair was in the hands of his friends, and if he would not swear for them, he might let it alone for him. Mr. Davis said, if that was the way the majority intend to treat them, he for one, would say he would quit the business. What, say to one witness, sir, you are doing right, encourage Mr. Blair in his refusal to swear? why sir, if this is what gentlemen mean, why did they not tell us before we went to this expense and trouble! I call upon the gentleman from Fayette, to give the means, to get this testimony. If gentlemen don't give us the testimony, I shall think they are not sincere in their profession to have this matter fully investigated—Mr. Speaker, said Mr Wickliffe, since this affair has burst upon the Senate, it is a little strange, that the gentleman from Mercer should so often address himself to me, instead of the chair. What claim has he on me? I don't belong to the party who are supporting the slanderers, of my country. No sir, no sir; I have not been snuffling combination slander gales, about corruption, bargain and saled. It is my pride and pleasure, to defend my country and my friends against vile slander. Let the gentleman and those with whom he acts, enquire who it is that are s[illegible]g the slanderers of their coun[illegible] Who is it that try to prove t[illegible]ce of their country. Who are they, sir, that have sent the sergeant with summons for persons and papers, over the state; who is it that is penetrating the *bed chamber*, the desk, and the book case for rubbish—who is it that are making efforts to violate all the ties of friendship—to force the production of litters; to break all the laws, that guard confidential correspondence; to establish *dirty slander*; who is it that have called on witnesses, to bring with them private letters? Not *my friends*, no sir, not *my friends*. What right then, has the gentleman to ask me to make his witness give evidence? I understand gentlemen perfectly; here is a *Jackson witness* who refuses to give testimony, if he has any to give, and the gentleman form Mercer, instead of moving to commit him, calls on me to do so. Oh no, sir, it will not take; you want it said, a Jackson witness was sent to jail, on the motion of a friend of the administration. The witness is your friend, sir; I tell you, move yourself to commit him, and I will vote to send him to jail forthwith, there to remain until he swears all he knows.

Mr. *Dudley* said, he really did not wish to send Mr. Blair to jail, as his health was bad. Mr. *Pope* said he was opposed to making witnesses disclose what they received in confidence; he was willing to relieve Mr. Blair; and therefore I make you the motion, said Mr. Pope, that Mr. Blair be excused from giving testimony. The question was put and Mr. Blair was excused. Mr. Blair withdrew. Mr. Harrison, another Jackson man, was presented, who refused to swear. Divers speeches were then made by Messrs. Maupin, Dudley and Davis. Mr. Dudley said he would vote for committing Mr. Harrison, although he voted to excuse Mr. Blair on account of his bad health; the witness said he was in bad health, he had been sickly, about nine years; that what he had heard was in a gentleman's office, and although he had spoken of the conversation, he did not wish to give evidence. Mr. Dudley moved to commit Mr. Harrison, who he said was his old friend; and if he had not voted to excuse Mr. Blair, he would vote to reconsider that vote, and commit him also. Mr. Wickliffe said that he thought the gentlemen played their parts pretty well; I was ready to vote for Blair's commitment, and so were enough of the Senators to send him to jail, when a leading member of the prosecution rose in his place, and moved to excuse Mr. Blair; and the Senate, at the instance and with the votes of the accusers, send Mr. Blair away After this, the gentlemen know, that the Senate will not send, and cannot with propriety commit any other man, claiming the same privilege. Do not, said Mr. Wickliffe, understand from this my own determination: I will take until my name is called to express that; my determination has been from the beginning since you have brought Jackson witnesses here to exhibit private conversations, to send one after another to jail, on your motions, until you were gratified. I understand the gentleman from Washington, for himself and friends to declare that he would not attempt to coerce private conversations and letters from any witness; or I should not have voted with him to excuse Blair. But since you have brought up this witness, I can but understand it, as a challenge to the Senate; I cannot believe that you either expect evidence, or that Harrison shall go to jail. The Senate have day after day, had the subject before them, and it is too preposterous that we shall be tantalized with a sham display of evidence. It will not do, the people and the world will see through this affair: I am not surprised at this *finale*. The senate refused to send Harrison to jail. Mr. Davis then moved to reconsider the vote, excusing Mr. Blair. The senate refused to reconsider. Mr. Pope moved an adjournment, which was overruled. Mr. Davis wound up by calling *John Mason*, Jr. who told some immaterial conversations he had with Mr. Trimble. Mr. Pope announced that they had closed their testimony. Mr. Hardin declared, that he meant to call no witness whatever; so that after all the bravadoing of *Amos Kendall*, and after the threats of *Gen. Allen* and those connected with him, in politics, *the people have to pay for his folly*, in sending for persons and papers, in the 'unholy cause of slander and detraction; but the enquiry has not been useless, the people can no longer be deceived; and this signal defeat of the combinations, will silence forever in Kentucky, the noisy apes of McDuffie and Kremer.

The following Message to the Legislature of Massachusetts, was received from the Governor of that State on 20th ult.

Gentlemen of the Senate
and of the House of Representatives:

His Excellency Governor Forsyth of Georgia, has forwarded to me, for the purpose of having laid before this Legislature, a Report adopted by the two branches of the General Assembly of that State, on the subjects of the Tariff and of Internal Improvements. This document denounces as flagrant usurpation, the exercise of the power on the part of the General Government, to encourage Domestic Manufactures, or to promote I. Improvement, and in no equivocal terms of opposition and determined resistance, invites the concurrence of such of the State as may approve of these principles, and gives notice to those which may dissent from them, "that Georgia, as one of the contracting parties to the Federal Constitution, and possessing equal rights with the other contracting party, will insist upon the construction of that Instrument, contained in said Report, and will submit to no other."

How far declarations thus threatening the very existence of the Confederacy are called for by any occasion, or in what better manner they can be met, than with a sad and reproving silence, I respectfully submit to your dispassionate consideration. That they are directly opposed to the sentiments of this Legislature, many recent votes and measures will distinctly and emphatically testify.—That they would be disapproved, on reference to our constituents, cannot be doubted. The concurrence of Massachusetts in the political doctrines avowed in the Report could not have been anticipated, and the receipt of the document may therefore the rather be regarded as notice to her a determination not to submit to that construction of the Constitution, which probably, *will be maintained here*, with a purpose as firm, if not in language as ardent, as shall enforce the Resolves of her sister State.

LEVI LINCOLN.

Council Chamber, Feb. 20, 1828.

SUPREME COURT.

The following are selected from a list of the Causes decided by the Supreme Court at the late Term:—

EQUITY CAUSES.

Susanna Johns and others, *v.* Kuganna Pickett and others, from Rutherford. Order of reference and Decree of sale of the Buncombe lands.

James Bridges and others, *v.* James Rutherford and others from Rutherford. Bill dismissed with costs.

David W. Greenlee, *v.* Samuel Davidson, from Burke. Decree of the Court below affirmed.

Henry Huffstetter, Administrator, *v.* Nicholas Whisonant, from Lincoln. Decree in favor of the next of kin.

David Smith, *v.* Margaret Houston, from Mecklenburg. Decree for Complainant.

John Smith's Ex'r. *v.* Azel Sharpe and others, from Iredell. Referred to the Master.

Azel Sharpe, *v.* Thomas Bagwell, from Iredell. Bill dismissed with costs.

George Bird, Adm'r. *v.* Richard Lewis, from Rutherford. Referred to the Clerk.

Sarah Spencer, *v.* James Greenlee's Adm'r. from Burke. Referred to the Clerk and Master of Burke.

COMMON LAW CAUSES.

Mary Choats's Executor, *v.* John Wright, appt. from Surry. New trial ordered.

James Greenlee, appt. *v.* William Tate's heirs, from Burke. Judgment of the Court below reversed, and that the grant to the petitioner's answer be vacated.

Den on demise of McRae, *v.* the Heirs of Phineas Alexander, from Mecklenburg. Judgment reversed and Judgment for one third of the land, upon the demise of the feme covert and her husband with costs.

Andrew Hoyle, appt. *v.* the heirs of Mason Huson, from Lincoln. Judgment of the Court below reversed, and Judgment of partition.

Nathan Hamrick, *v.* Frances Hogg, appt. from Rutherford. Judgment of the Court below reversed, and a new trial granted.

Lemuel Moore, *v.* Joseph Moore, from Rutherford. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

Lewis Ferrell's admr. *v.* James Greenlee, admr. appt. from Burke. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Alpha P. Moore, *v.* James McNairy, from Guilford. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

A. Frew's admr. *v.* James Cowan, appt. from Mecklenburg. Judgment that the appeal be dismissed.

Alexander Nesbit & Co. appts. *v.* Richmond Pearson's Exr. from Rowan. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed upon the writ of error.

Thomas Foster, appt. *v.* John Patton, from Buncombe. Judgment of the Court that this cause be remanded to the Court below for a full statement.

STATE CAUSES.

State, *v.* Joseph Wier, from Cabarrus. Judgment for the State.

State, *v.* Cook and Younger, from Surry. Judgment affirmed.

THOS. GREER, Senr's. ESTATE.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the Estate of THOMAS GREER, sen. deceased, request all persons indebted to said estate, to call and make settlement; and all having claims against the estate, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

THOS. J. GREER,
ANDREW GREER,
SAMUEL NEEL,
JOHN HARTT, } *Executors.*

February 29, 1828—4t-7

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, FEB. 25, 1828.—The Vice-President communicated to the Senate the following letter from the President of the United States.

Washington, 21st Feb. 1828.

In transmitting to Congress copies of a communication received from the Governor of Pennsylvania, with certain resolutions of that Commonwealth, relating to the Cumberland Road, I deem it my duty to recommend to the consideration of Congress, an adequate provision for the permanent preservation and repair of that Great National Work.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Woodbury, on Friday, authorizing an inquiry into the measures to be adopted, in consequence of the French ordinance of 5th Feb. 1826, was considered and agreed to.

THE LATE GEN. BROWN.

Mr. Harrison, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, rose and said: I rise, Mr. President, to perform a most painful duty—that of announcing the death of Maj. Gen. Jacob Brown, the distinguished commanding General of our Army. He died yesterday, in this city, at half past twelve o'clock. I am aware, Mr. President, that, in the performance of a duty of this kind, something like an eulogium upon the character and actions of the hero, whose loss we deplore, might be expected. At all times unequal to such a task, I am particularly unfitted for it at this moment. Besides, what could I say of Gen. Brown, that is not already known? His best eulogium would be found in a recital of his brilliant achievements, and with these every Senator present is familiar. We all recollect, sir, with what thrilling anxiety our attention was turned towards the Niagara frontier, in the late war, when it was announced that an officer, of knowledge and bravery indeed, but without Military education, and with limited Military experience, had been placed at the head of our Army. We must also recollect with what joy and gratitude to Heaven, we heard of his first brilliant exploit, rapidly followed by a second, and with what perfect confidence we then relied, that the final result would be such as it was—eminently glorious to himself, his army, and his country. Sir, said Mr. H. I will turn from this scene to one of a different character, but not less interesting, and eminently calculated to shew the ruling passion of his soul, at a moment when there can be no deception, no affectation of that which is not real. It was the good fortune of General Brown to be surrounded on his death bed by a large family. A wife, who was entitled to all his tenderness; and children, who justly merited his affection. In such a scene, on such an occasion, it may well be supposed that his mind would be turned with intense anxiety upon the future fate of objects so justly dear to him, and such was the fact. He knew that the head which directed them, would be soon cold; the hand from which alone they received their daily support, would, in a few short hours, be lifeless, and no longer able to supply it. But, after having committed these beloved objects of his affection, to that Almighty Power which had hitherto protected them, his thoughts incessantly turned to his country—to that country which he had so faithfully and successfully served, for which he had bled, and for which, as he believed, he had given his life. He spoke with raptures of her happiness, of her exalted rank among the nations of the earth, and her glorious destinies; and almost his last sigh was breathed for her continued prosperity. Such, sir, said Mr. H. was the man in life and in death, for whose memory I ask the tribute of respect contained in the resolutions which I now submit:

"*Resolved*, That the Senate have learned, with deep regret, the death of Major General Jacob Brown, the late Commanding General of the Army, and the distinguished leader in the glorious battles of Chippewa, Niagara, and Erie, in the late war.

"*Resolved*, That, as a mark of respect to the deceased General, the members of the Senate will wear the accustomed badge of mourning on the left arm for one month.

"*Resolved*, That, if the House of Representatives concur, the Senate will, in conjunction with the House of Representatives, attend the funeral of Major Gen. Brown, on Wednesday next, at twelve o'clock."

Mr. Smith, of Md. opposed the first part of the resolution. He thought it would establish a bad precedent, to go into mourning for any individual other than a member.

Mr. Harrison expressed his regret, that his friend from Maryland should oppose the resolution offered by him. That gentleman was so distinguished for his liberality of sentiment, and his high sense of the services of meritorious public officers, he hoped the gentleman would not persist in his objection.

Mr. Noble said, that, if he voted against the resolution, he wished the reason to be understood. He was averse to the precedent which would be established by resolving to wear mourning for a Military man. The case of Gen. Washington was no parallel with the present. He was the saviour of his country—he had been at the head of its executive—and lived in peace, as in war, the first, most virtuous man of the age. At his death, the whole country was plunged in mourning; and it was consistent that the Legislative bodies should wear the badge. He was averse to voting against this resolution, because he regretted the death of Gen. Brown, and sympathized with the feelings of his family. He wished that the portion of the resolution, which declares that the Senate will go into mourning, might be withdrawn; as he thought a homage of this kind to a military man, would assimilate us too much to a despotic Government. In every other case, the members of each separate profession bestowed these honors on their deceased companions. The members of the bar were mourning for one of their fraternity; and Legislative bodies did the same. The Army, he believed, went on the same principle; and there it ought to stop. He did not wish to encourage any practice which should take the shape of idolatry, for services, however great. He was sorry that he felt constrained to make these remarks. He honored Gen. Brown in every station; he lamented his death; and in every consistent manner he was ready to testify his respect for his character, and his memory. Nothing was farther from him, than to treat with disrespect the feelings of the family of the deceased, with whom he sincerely sympathized.

Mr. Bell moved to strike out so much of the resolutions, as related to the Senate wearing mourning.

Mr. Harrison acceded to such a modification, and the resolutions having been so amended, were agreed to.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.—The Vice-President communicated a resolution of the Legislature of Ohio, requesting the Senators and Representatives of that State in Congress, to endeavor to procure a grant of land to aid the State in constructing certain roads. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Ruggles presented three resolutions from the Legislature of the State of Ohio, dissenting from the opinions expressed in the resolutions of the Legislature of South-Carolina, respecting certain constitutional powers of the General Government, in relation to internal improvements, the encouragement of domestic manufactures, by an increase of duties on imports, and aiding the American Colonization Society, for colonizing free persons of color.—Ordered that they lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. Harrison presented resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, declaring that, by the Constitution, Congress is vested with full power to foster and protect domestic industry, throughout the nation, whether employed in agriculture, commerce, or manufactures, by laying tonnage and impost duties.

THURSDAY, FEB 28.—Mr. Chandler submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the office of Major General of the Army of the United States is unnecessary, and, therefore, ought to be abolished; and that the Committee on Military Affairs be, and they are hereby, instructed to bring in a bill for the purpose of abolishing said office accordingly.

Mr. Harrison submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Pensions inquire into the expediency of granting a pension to the family of the late Major General Brown.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, FEB. 29.—U. S. BANK.—Mr. Miner moved the following resolution; which was read and laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House the monthly statements of the Bank of the United States, for the year 1827.

Mr. Wickliffe moved the following resolution; which was read, and laid on the table:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to *direct* the Secretary of War to inform this House what causes have operated to prevent him from laying before this House information called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 19th December, 1826, which resolution called for a list of the different works of Internal Improvement, comprising routes for Roads and Canals, attempts to improve the navigation of Rivers, Lakes, Creeks, and Bays, and to protect Coasts and Islands that have been undertaken or projected by the General Government, within the different States and Territories, from the year 1824, to 1826, inclusive, so as to show how many works, and of what kind, have been undertaken or projected in each year, State, or Territory, within that time; the amount expended, or deemed necessary to be expended, for the execution of each route, and the time which each will probably require for its completion.

Mr. Mallary, Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, rose in his place, and said, that, as there appeared an anxiety on all sides of the House to get through with the appropriation bill, and as he believed that this day and to-morrow would be amply sufficient for that purpose, he had risen to give notice, that, on Monday next, whether the appropriation bill should have been disposed of or not, he should move for the consideration of the tariff bill.

Mr. White submitted the following paper, to be proposed as an amendment to the bill, in amendment to the acts imposing duties on imports.

At the end of the bill add—

"On foreign oranges, in addition to the present duty, the sum of twenty-five cents per hundred, imported into the United States between the months of October and April in each year."

Which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to which that bill was committed.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. McDuffie, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, moved the postponement of private bills, for the purpose of taking up the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the consideration of the appropriation bill for internal improvements.

The motion prevailed. The orders of the day were postponed accordingly, and the question recurring on the amendment of Mr. Drayton, to the amendment reported by the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, viz: to insert the following proviso, after the sum of 30,000 proposed to be appropriated for continuing surveys, &c.

"*Provided*, That no part thereof be expended upon any surveys, excepting such as have been already contracted for, or where the surveys hereafter made are preparatory to the construction of roads or canals for the transportation of the mail, or military purposes."

Mr. Wilde went into a minute review of what had happened during the Second Session of the Fourteenth Congress, when the first general bill for Internal Improvements had been introduced into the House. He stated his own course in relation to that bill, and declared his adherence now to the ground he had then taken. He was willing the power to make Internal Improvements should be exercised, but not without careful restrictions.

Mr. Gorham made a short speech against the amendment, and in favor of the appropriation, or so much as was fairly pledged for the completion of surveys already undertaken. He expressed himself as being strongly opposed, on constitutional as well as other grounds, to the plan of dividing a fund for Internal Improvements among the States.

Mr. Rives went into a very animated reply to a speech made by Mr. Mercer yesterday, and in which he considered himself as having been personally challenged to point out any abuses in the application of the appropriations heretofore made for the surveys. He insisted that abuses had taken place, and, in support of the charge, quoted certain passages from the Report of the Secretary of War, and from the Message of the President to Congress. He contended that surveys had been made for objects not of a national character, and thereby the act of 1824 had been openly violated. He deprecated the whole system and thought that this was a proper time to put a stop to it.

He was replied to, first, by Mr. Stewart, who repelled the charge, and called for specifications. He shortly discussed the constitutional question of power, and insisted that roads and canals are instruments necessary to carry into effect powers specifically granted to the General Government, and that the power to make them is therefore incidental to the grant.

Mr. Rives was next answered by Mr. Mercer, who replied at great length to the various allegations in his speech.

Mr. Gilmer now moved an adjournment; but the motion was negatived—ayes 70, noes 74.

The question was then taken on Mr. Drayton's amendment, and decided almost unanimously in the negative.

Mr. Oakley moved the following amendment: "*Provided*, That only so much of this appropriation hereby made as shall be necessary for the completion of such surveys and examinations as have been already commenced, shall be expended;" and then observing, that, from the intimations around him, he perceived an intention to continue the debate, and expressing his conviction that the question could not be reached during the present sitting, moved that the House adjourn.

The motion prevailed—ayes 90, noes 69.—Whereupon, the House adjourned.

Intelligence.

Continuation of the Foreign News.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

Departure of the Allied Ministers.—The question as to the departure of the Allied Ministers from Constantinople, is settled. On the evening of the 2d of January, despatches were received by the government, announcing the departure of the Ministers from the Turkish capital. On the 8th of December, Mr. Stratford Canning proceeded, in the first instance, for Smyrna, and from thence he would go to Corfu.—M. de Ribeaupierre had gone to Odessa. It was supposed that General Guilleminot would take the same route as Mr. Canning. The Courier states, that, "After an extraordinary Council had been held, the Porte renewed its refusal to accept of the intervention of the Allied Powers. The Ambassadors in consequence, demanded, it is said, their passports, which were again refused, upon which they prepared to leave the Turkish capital. It would appear, that, with respect to the subjects of England, France, and Russia, there was no disposition on the part of the Turks to molest them in any way. The Government is stated to have been engaged in making every preparation for war; but nothing inconsistent with the usages of the most civilized States, had been attempted, or appeared to be meditated on their part." The advices from Constantinople, thro' the German and French papers, are to the 8th of December, inclusive. They give some further particulars as to the actual departure of the Ministers. M. Guilleminot and Mr. Canning had quitted the Porte at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 5 they were out of sight. The Marquis de Ribeaupierre, who embarked in his ship before other Ministers, was still detained on the 8th, by the North wind, at the canal. He had previously given to M. Minziacky, the Russian Consul General at Bucharest, instructions, in which he acquaints him with his departure from Constantinople, and at the same time, desires him not to leave Bucharest till farther orders, because his presence there still depends upon particular circumstances. The capital, in consequence of the precautions taken by the Government, remained tranquil, yet the Franks were not without uneasiness. Before they left their hotels, the ambassadors of the three Courts had repeatedly asked for their passports. The Reis Effendi caused them to be answered that the Porte would make no difficulty in delivering firmans to them, if they could show orders from their Courts for the step they were going to take; otherwise, it must be ignorant of their departure, though it did not intend to throw any obstacle in the way of it. Orders were given underhand, however, to respect the vessels of the Ambassadors. It had not transpired that they met with any difficulty. M. de Ribeaupierre, it is said, gave his two colleagues, before his departure, the assurance, that if the Porte respected, in its full extent, the Convention of Ackerman, and did not, by some inconsiderate step, compromise the protectorate of Russia over the two principalities, the Russian Cabinet will conscientiously execute the Convention of the 6th July.

The Courier speaks of the departure of the Ambassadors as a "crisis," but adds: "We are not yet in possession of data upon which to reason, as to the immediate or remote results of this position of affairs. An anxious eye will be turned now to the movements on the Pruth."

We quote the following passage from the British Traveller, of the 5th January:

"The intelligence from Turkey is simply confirmatory of the tone of defiance breathed forth in the deliberations of the Divan. Whether the Porte, in the event of open rupture, will come off scatheless from the conflict with its beleaguers, which it proved so determined to provoke, is a question that would puzzle no conjurer to decide: its own has been the fault—its own be the consequences. One distinguishing trait which has all along—since the affair of Navarino—peculiarly marked this unbending resolution of the Ottoman government, must be recorded to their credit, as a singular anomaly in the Turkish character; we mean, the admirable coolness of temper displayed both on the part of the leading powers and of the populace towards the compatriots of those Allies whose conduct has moved them to the desperation of resentment. The life of not a single Frank, resident in their cities, has been attempted, while every facility has been afforded by the departmental administrators of the Ottoman Government to the Allied diplomatists in effecting their departure."

In a political article of some worth, contained in the Constitutionnel of January 1, we find the following foreboding passage:

"In spite of the honeyed language of diplomacy, every thing announces a shock of powerful interests and a general breaking up throughout Europe. Already have some pulks of Cossacks visited the right bank of the Pruth, and examined the route traced by Catharine; the ancient empire of Ottoman, dragged on by fate, is preparing for a last effort, and unrolls with confidence the standard of the Prophet. A remarkable fact in that People, for the first time is—that there is calmness in their anger, and moderation in their firmness. The struggle will, in all probability, be fertile in catastrophe and decisive results. It is a grand spectacle that opens upon us with the opening year."

Bell's Weekly Messenger, of the 6th Jan. concludes an editorial comment on the political intelligence of the day, with the following remark:—"The condition of Turkey at the present moment is this—she may be as sullen and obstinate as she pleases; but nothing which she has the power to do, can advance her object of resubjugating Greece, or of obtaining an indemnity for the losses at Navarino."

From France—Change of Ministry.—The result of the late Elections in France, has produced a change of the French Ministry. And the change has produced an improvement in the public securities. The present state of French politics is quite a puzzle to the public writers, on both sides of the channel. We do not know the character of the new Ministry, though as it it was the ultra party which triumphed over Mr. Villele at the elections, it is hardly to be supposed that it will be more liberal than the former.

The Courier remarks, that "in the present state of parties in that country, to form a coalition ministry, seems to us to be wholly out of the question, and the formation of an ultra administration, however agreeable in certain quarters, would spread general alarm among the French. The claims of the Priests would be expected to be enforced, and questions of the last importance to landed proprietors would immediately be discussed under the influence of terror and suspicion.

Great Britain.—There has been a defalcation in the revenue, of the quarter ending the 5th of January which has occurred in the excise. An evening ministerial paper says, that the decline will amount to between 300,000*l.* and 400,000*l.* The decline in this department of the Revenue does not say much for the prosperity of the home trade. The Morning Herald says—"We understand that upwards of 200,000*l.* have been paid into the Customs within the last two or three days. Yesterday morning 15,000*l.* were paid for duties on sugars."

From Greece.—The report was prevalent at Corfu, on the 4th of December, that the fortress of Patras has fallen into the hands of the Greeks. The Turks, having learned the catastrophe of Navarino, hastened to capitulate with Gen. Church, on condition that they should be allowed to march out with all the honors of war. They dreaded that want of provisions would, ere long, oblige them to surrender at discretion.

The dearth of provisions in Albania—the scarcity which has existed for these six weeks in some towns of Epirus—have excited commotions, which caused great disquietude to all the inhabitants. The authorities of the country even demand arms of the Turks themselves. This step, in place of allaying the excitement, has only increased it. The populace of the town of Janina, accustomed to live well in the time of Ali Tebelen, proceeded, with arms in their hands, to the fortress which the water of the lake separates from the rest of the town, and refused to retire till they received a promise from the Pacha, that the price of provisions should be lowered. In other respects, the Albanians live in very good terms with the Greeks of Epirus and treat them like brothers.

LATE & IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK. MARCH 4.

By the arrival late this afternoon of the elegant ship Sally, Capt. Macy, in 47 days from Havre, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received numerous files of Paris papers to the 15th of January, inclusive, containing London advices to the 11th inclusive.

Change in the English Ministry.—It appears that the late rumors of an intended change in the British Cabinet, were by no means without foundation. Lord Goderich had resigned the Premiership, and a new Ministry had actually been named, or would be within a day or two. The London Morning Herald of January 10th, publishes the following list of the new Ministers:—

Frst Lord of the Treasury, Earl Grey; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Peel; Secretary of State for the Home Department, Mr. Frankland Davis; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Charles Stuart, or the Marquis of Wellesly; Secretary for the Colonies, Lord Bathurst; Master of the Ordnance, Duke of Wellington; President of the Council, Earl of Shaftesbury; Privy Seal, Marquis of Londonderry; Treasurer of the Navy, Mr. Dawson; Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Bexley; Master of the Mint, Mr. William Horton.

If such is the change to be made, we argue the worst consequences. The liberal system of Mr. Canning is to be abandoned—and the ultra tories are to be brought into power, under the immediate auspices of the Duke of Wellington; for the London papers expressly declare that the Duke was specially sent for by the King, and that the new Ministry is to be formed agreeably to the Duke's views.

Central America.—Accounts from this country to Jan. 1st. received at Salem, by letter, concur, in representing the state of affairs to be *most deplorable.*—The civil war which has been for two years devastating the interior Provinces continued with unabating violence. The Provinces of Nicaragua, St. Salvador, and Guatemala were the principal theatres of action. The cities of Leon and Grenada were engaged in a most sanguinary and devastating civil war against the cities of Nicaragua, and Menagna, and St. Salvador against Guatemala. The Nicaraguians, or Government party, had captured the fort of St. Carlos, (entrance of Lake Nicaragua,) and thereby cut off all communication with St. Johns and the interior. The troops of the President (Arce) had gained repeated advantages over the Grenadians; but, owing to the want of ammunition, &c. were unable to follow them up. The commerce of the country was almost annihilated. The contending armies were pillaging and robbing the cattle, haciendas, &c. Agriculture was neglected. The crop of Indigo for the present year (1828) was computed at only 2800 to 2400 ceroons (about 350,000 lbs.)—falling short one-half from last year. There was no prospect of a speedy termination of the war; the limited means of both parties preventing any decisive movements. In fine, the Treasury was exhausted, and the country presented a scene of distress unparalleled in the annals of history.

Salem Gaz.

Great fire at Havana.—A late arrival at Charleston brought information that a dreadful fire had broken out, on the night of the 9th ult. in the village out side of Havana, which destroyed about six hundred houses, exclusive of negro huts. It was also ascertained that eleven persons had perished in the flames.

From the National Intelligencer.

Liverwort.—I find it absolutely necessary to resort to this method of advising the public not to employ the roots of the Liverwort, but the leaves alone, as the former is nauseating and otherwise ill adapted to the end in view. The leaf alone is what I always intended and meant to recommend; and another thing which I wish to enforce, for the credit and character of the remedy, that all other remedies should be relinquished, and as much as possible avoided, during the use of this article: for who can expect it to have a fair chance and trial, when it is continually—as I know it has been in numerous instances—opposed by the intervention of so many conflicting counter agents. Such a state of things would defeat the best and most powerful remedy upon earth.

Another thing, a great many cook the preparation entirely too much; a simple infusion is all that is expedient and necessary.

The applications are so numerous, and the attention to them so arduous, I shall require 10 dollars in all cases, in the first instance, and 20 if a correspondence is invited—of course making the exceptions which I have made, and always intended to make in regard to the poor and needy.

T. P. HEREFORD.

Haymarket, Virginia, Feb. 23. 1828.

New-York.—The Long Island Bible Society, which resolved in September last to supply the destitute of that island, are proceeding in their work. In Brooklyn, 114 destitute families were found. In Suffolk co. (over 100 miles in length,) two agents have been employed, to secure the visiting of every family in every town, either by Branch Societies, or Committees or their own personal labors. They accomplished the task in six weeks, having formed 13 Branch Societies. The returns were not complete, but presented a total of 390 destitute families in the county. In one school district, of one of the oldest and most privileged towns, 26 families out of 70 were without an entire copy. In another town out of 42 families of a district, 18 were destitute. The Board expect, to accomplish their object in a year from its commencement.

The Chanticleer, of 10 guns, Capt. Henry Foster, is about to be despatched from England, on a scientific expedition to the Southern Hemisphere, and around the world. Capt. F. will probably penetrate as far to the south as may be practicable.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have refused to incorporate the American Sunday School Union.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1828.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

☞ Those persons in Lincoln County, who wish the continuation of peace in our happy country, and are opposed to war, bloodshed, speculation and oppression of the poor; and all those who are friendly to the re-election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the United States, are requested to attend a meeting of the friends of the Administration, in Lincolnton, in the Male Academy, on TUESDAY EVENING of April Court, on business of great importance.

Earthquake.—A smart shock of an Earthquake was felt in this place on the night of the 9th inst. It was also, we learn, felt in Lincoln county.

In our account of the proceedings of the Administration meeting, held in this place on the 22d February, it was omitted to mention, that a delegation from Lincoln and Cabarrus attended, and participated in all the business of the meeting. Those delegated from Lincoln, were Andrew Hoyl and James Holland, Esqrs.; but the latter gentleman was unavoidably prevented from attending;—those from Cabarrus, were John Phifer, Joseph Young, Alphonso Alexander and —— McLane, Esqrs. all of whom were present. At the time of the meeting, we were absent from the county; which must be an apology for the imperfect account which we gave of its proceedings.

Documents.—The editor of the Camden Journal, speaking of Congressional Documents, says that all he has received since Christmas is the Tariff Report and a Catalogue of Spanish Books; and this, he contends, is not his share of the $70,000 spent in public printing. We have more reason to complain than he:—not even so much as a *Catalogue of Spanish Books* has been transmitted to us. The representative from this District perhaps thinks, that an Administration editor has no business with *Documents;* as they too often furnish *facts*, which give a very suspicious appearance to statements and assertions of the opposition, and enable the people to come at the truth. But be this as it may, we have not received a single Document since the commencement of the present session; though it is no more than right to acknowledge, that this neglect is not general; for documents and papers have been sent to many who *never* read them, and to some who *cannot* read them, if they would.

The proceedings of the Jackson meeting in this place on Tuesday of the County Court, shall be published in our next. We received them, for the first time, by last Wednesday's mail.

A new work has lately appeared in England, entitled "*The United States as they are.*" The National Gazette gives copious extracts from the book, which exhibit its real character:—It is, like the trash of Faux, a tissue of miserable caricature and gross falsehoods; but it will no doubt be swallowed by the London cockneys with avidity. The writer characterizes our Congress, as "an assembly of *brokers*, sent by their respective states, not to promote the welfare of the Union, but their own mean and sordid interests." "The Congress has precisely the appearance of an *exchange*, where every one manages his own business to the best of his understanding, without troubling himself much about the affairs of his neighbors, until his own are terminated." And we further learn from this veracious traveller, that some of the members of Congress, or assembly of brokers, "are economical enough to send home, in a truly *republican* manner, their dirty linen and worn out pantaloons franked by the mail; the linen to be returned to Washington by the same conveyance; the clothes to be altered by their honorable ladies into second-hand trowsers for the offspring of the parsimonious representatives."

He represents the American people as inordinately fond of money; so much so, that "for the sum of five thousand pounds, one might purchase the representative seats of a *whole state!*" We are, withal, exceedingly inquisitive, which leads us to scrutinize the family-affairs of every candidate for office; and in "some of the States, if the lady of a would-be-honorable does not happen to wash her husband's and children's linen, and make their clothes, he is assuredly undone: he has no claim to popularity, he is a proud man, a federalist, a tory, and heaven knows what besides."

The foregoing is a fair specimen of the trash, served up to gratify the appetite of the British public for slander on the people of this country and their institutions. The persevering exertions of English writers and reviewers, to hold up this country to ridicule and contempt, it appears to us are exceedingly impolitic and unwise; for their sure tendency is to excite and perpetuate a feeling of bitter hostility in this country against England, which can eventuate in no benefit to the latter. Whether it be wise thus to exasperate the "infant giant," as the author, towards the conclusion of his book, terms this country, time will determine.

Messrs. Madison and Monroe.—In putting the names of James Madison and James Monroe on the administration electoral ticket, the convention had but little hope or expectation, that they would consent to leave the calm of retirement, to mingle again in the active scenes of politics. Their principal object was, to satisfy the American people by the step, that in the present political contest, those venerable statesmen coincided with the convention in opinion—and that however considerations affecting their tranquility, and the relations in which each of them had stood to Gl. Jackson, as well as to Mr. Adams, might deter them from mingling again in politics, yet that as citizens, they prrefered the election of the latter. This fact is unquestionable. They have preferred Mr. Adams to General Jackson—they do prefer him—and their preference is no secret to those familiar with their sentiments. The demonstration of this fact was all that the convention desired—and having demonstrated it—having satisfied the American people that those men whose services and experience are coeval with the Government, are opposed to the election of General Jackson—the object of the convention is fulfilled. It was no part of that object, to force the success of their ticket by the influence of great names—they only wished to say to the doubtful and hesitating, "Madison and Monroe, who assisted in laying the foundation of the Republic, and so long and so wisely, administered its offices, are opposed the election of Gen. Jackson—will you act with them, or unite with those who are seeking to place a mere soldier in the Presidency?" It was not the names of Madison and Monroe, that the convention wished to secure—but to inculcate the assurance, that Madison and Monroe coincided with them in opinion.

The president of the convention, following the precedent established in former instances, has not until recently, officially apprised Messrs. Madison and Monroe, of their designation as electors. We shall probably in a few days, lay their answers before the public. Meantime, we are satisfied, that those gentlemen will decline their nomination, and for the reasons stated above—from no want of good will to the cause, but from regard to their own personal ease and tranquility. For ourselves, we never have seen, and never expect to see, the justness of that reasoning, which sinks the citizen in the President—and because a citizen has filled the first honors, concludes, that he is for the future, exempt from his duties and responsibilities. It would rather appear to us, that his interest in, and watchfulness over the commonwealth, ought to increase *pari passu*, with the honours conferred by the country, and the gratitude which those honours inspire. However, we do not mean to be guilty of the presumption of opposing our opinion, to the decision of Messrs. Madison and Monroe. Knowing that those gentlemen approve the cause which we support, the gratification that that knowledge imparts, more than balances our regret at their expected determination to decline acting as electors.

Since the above was in type, the answers of Messrs. Madison and Monroe have been put into our hands.—*Whig.*

[From the National Gazette.]

There is a Mr. Kendall, who gives testimony in acrimonious printed letters, and before the Kentucky Senate, against Mr. Clay, and who is said to have been particularly fostered by that gentleman, —to have been nursed when sick, in his house, &c. Such a fact calls to mind the following Persian apologue:

"A tortoise and a scorpion travelled the same road for a considerable distance, in good fellowship. The latter, on the ground of this friendship, asked the former to carry him over a deep stream. The tortoise complied; but what was his surprise to find his companion endeavoring with all his might to sting him! When he had placed him safe on the opposite shore, he turned to him and said, 'Are you not the most base and ungrateful of reptiles? But for me you must either have given up your journey or have been drowned in that stream, and what is my reward? If it had not been for the armor which God has given me, I should have been stung to death.' 'Blame me not,' said the scorpion, in a supplicatory tone, 'it is not my fault; it is that of my nature: it is a constitutional habit I have of stinging!'"

Mr. *Chase*, of N. York, yesterday presented a petition, signed by about 2000 freeholders of Otsego county, N. Y. wool growers, praying for an increase of duties on foreign wool and woollens, and such protection as was recommended by the Convention at Harrisburgh. On motion of Mr. *Chase*, who said a few words on the subject, the memorial was referred and ordered to be printed.

Nat. Journal.

Mr. Haile laid a resolution on the table of the House of Representatives, yesterday, one of the prominent provisions of which is that no member shall speak above one hour at a time. This is one of the best applications of the Procrustean principle that we know of. It is that species of retrenchment which the country would really gain by. We do not know that Mr. Haile will gain his object, but if he intends to run against Mr. Chilton, for the prize of popularity, we should not be afraid to back him with considerable odds. *ib.*

We learn upon good authority, that Mr. Crawford has recently addressed a letter to Mr. Clay, exempting him in the fullest manner from the suspicion of bargaining with Mr. Adams—approving his vote for the latter, and declaring that he would have given the same vote in Mr. Clay's circumstances. He likewise, we understand, disapproved of Mr. Clay's taking office under Mr. Adams, as furnishing his enemies with pretended evidence of corruption. This disinterested and magnanimous course is no doubt as grateful to Mr. Clay, as it is honourable to Mr. Crawford—partaking of the nature of charity, and blessing both him who gives and him who receives.

Whig.

It is hoped that the reforming, retrenching, patriotic Mr. Hoffman, of Congress, will not limit his anxiety to save "the peoples' money," to a reduction of the pay of the officers of the navy. He must carry his principle through. The Heads of the Departments should have salary only for the time they are *actually in their offices*, Judges only while *actually on the Bench*; and Members of Congress only when *actually in their seats*; —which will bring the *eight dollars* to about *fifty cents* a day; especially at the commencement of the session, when the House meets at 11 and adjourns at 12 o'clock, *waiting for business*, which is much the same as *waiting for orders*. If, indeed, the members received pay only while *actually engaged in the public service*, they would scarcely meet their boarding from their earnings. It is rather an objection to Mr. Hoffman's proposed reform, that it puts every officer of the Navy at the mercy or discretion of the secretary of the navy, who may starve any one out of office merely by declining to give him orders. *Nat. Gaz.*

In a report made by a committee of the Legislature of New Jersey, on the value of the Oyster Beds in Delaware Bay, Cumberland county, it is stated, that the number of vessels employed on those beds, for 300 days in the year, is more than 500 sail, employing about 2,000 men, and taking about 150,000 bushels of Oysters per year.

The Savannah Anti-Duelling Association offer a premium of Fifty Dollars, or a Gold Medal of that value, for the best Essay on Duelling; to be transmitted to C. W. Rockwell, Esq. on or before the 15th of November next.

The New England Glass Company, has completed its works for Staining Glass, as the ancients did.—Two finished pieces are exhibited at their store in Boston.

We never witness the conflicts produced by attempts "to regulate trade," without thinking of a remark of Mr. Canning's. He said that he found every man for free trade in every thing except his own particular branch of business, and there he was for a close monopoly.

Philad. Gaz.

Letters from Smyrna dated November 10th, announce the death of the Rev. Mr. Gridley, Missionary to Palestine, which occurred in Specia, in consequence of a fever, caused by extreme exertions.

It is said the question, of the North Eastern Boundary of the United States, is referred to the umpirage of the Emperor of Russia, that an Agent is to be appointed from Maine to manage the cause, and Judge Preble is a candidate.

Marriages Extraordinary—Great doings among the Andrewses!—Married lately in Exeter, Connecticut, Andrew Burnham to Anna Andrews; Adoniram Burnham to Sally Andrews; Nehemiah S. Burnham to Susan Andrews; Nath'l Burnham to Heppy Andrews; John Wagfield to Polly Andrews; Ephraim P. Low to Hannah Q. Andrews; Enoch White to Eliza B. Andrews; Caleb Andrews to Sally Brown; Seth Andrews to Sally Daniels; Obed Andrews to Ruth Butler; John L. Andrews to Anna G. Burnham; Andrew Andrews to Ann Andrews—An improved way of making *merry Andrews.*

Tainted Meat.—We hear from different quarters, that a large quantity of meat, put up this winter, has become tainted, from the unusual warmth of the season. This meat should not be thrown away, as it can be restored to its original sweetness; first by packing it away in recently prepared charcoal, two or three days; then washing and hanging it in the sun a few hours, and giving it a slight sprinkling of salt. Secondly by washing the whole surface, by means of a sponge, or piece of clean rag, with the pyroligneous acid. This acid can be obtained from the druggists. As the first mode is the cheapest, and most convenient to the farmers, it will generally be preferred.

Maryland Gazette.

The Episcopal Church in the State of New York, (says the report of its Missionary Society, read at the last annual meeting,) consisted, twenty years ago, of about seventy-five congregations, thinly scattered over that part of the State which was then settled. At the present time we have in this diocese one hundred and fifty-seven congregations, most of which are flourishing, and all respectable for the numbers and piety of their members. *Ep. Watchman.*

Five letters (says the London *Globe*) are deposited in the archives of the Grenville family, at Stow, which establish, beyond the possibility of doubt, the real author of Junius. This eminent individual was politically connected with Mr. George Grenville, the grandfather of the present Duke of Buckingham, from whom these autograph proofs have descended to the possessor. The venerable statesman, nearly allied to the Duke of Buckingham, has requested the discovery should not be published during his life time. It is, however, confidently asserted, that in all the controversies relating to these celebrated Letters, the author of them has not been named.

The U. S. 74 Delaware, took fire at Norfolk on the 8th inst. and was so much injured as to be taken to Gosport for repairs.

The crop of sugar in Louisiana has this this year been very abundant. It is estimated at 90,000 hhds.—some say more. The molasses will of course be 30,000 hhds.

DIED,

At her residence, at *Ebenezer Academy*, on Friday, the 28th of December, Mrs. JANE AGNEW HARRIS, consort of the Rev. *Eleazar Harris.* In her 18th year she sunk under the ravages of Pulmonary Consumption, and left a bereaved husband to mourn her untimely loss.

Mrs. *Harris* carried with her the affections of more than relatives. In her own self were her recommendations, and they were not unnoticed. Her person and features bore the impress of dignity—yet of a dignity which never *demanded* attention. Attention and respect were the more readily given her. But the structure of her mind, and the qualities of her heart were more in value than her personal charms. A vigorous, cultivated intellect was hers, and connected with it, a heart as cheerful, as innocent, as unsuspicious, as man could wish. Young as she was, her undisguising simplicity of heart made her appear younger still, and reminded us of the days of childhood, when all is frankness, honesty and truth. But Religion was there with its fashioning power. Early she "chose that better part which could never be taken away. A disconformity to her public profession has never been pointed out. Her conscientiousness about her religious duties were principally visible in the bosom of her little family, and there they remain, the most precious remembrances that a husband could have. It deserves to be named, however, that in addition to her attention to the Bible, daily read in family devotion, she had, in less than a year after her marriage, privately read through the Psalms and New Testament. In the christian's path, which she trod, Death came not too soon for *her*, even at blooming eighteen. She has reached (as we hope) *certain joy* unmingled with woe, and escaped *certain sorrow.* Our loss, heart-rending indeed, is her gain. During the slow approach of Death, whom she had expected for months to meet, she never sank into despair; though, at times, human nature, poor in its resources, spoke as it spoke in Christ, "Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me." Her composure never arose from the contemplation of her heart and life. Such a heart, and such a life, as hers might have soothed many a self-righteous soul; but the subject of our notice abhorred herself, and fled to the protecting righteousness of Christ. At his feet, she was composed. In him, had she comfort. Day and night, she sought him by prayer. His word she read, or asked it to be read, day after day, hour after hour. In this attitude of soul, resigned and serene to the last, met she the King of Terrors.

The best medical aid of the country was secured, but all in vain. She wished to live, but never shewed any anxiety about life. Her husband's anxieties she often would attempt to relieve, by saying—"Be more concerned about my soul, than my perishing body."

In all her various relations, especially as a wife, she was all that could be wished. Her husband has said:—

——"Take her all in all,
I shall not look upon her like again."

Yet his remembrances, though sad, will be salutary, if they should be to him, all that her presence could have been, a prompter to help him on in the same path, where her last footsteps are visible. In fancy's eye, much happiness and comfort were stored up in the future, for her fond husband and her relatives. *She* was to be the source of it all. But a sovereign God, to whose will we bow, had ordained it, that this Eden of our delight should be left; and, hand in hand, with Grief on the one side, and Consolation on the other, "with wandering steps and slow, we take our solitary way."

FOUND,

ON Tuesday of the Court, a SILVER WATCH, which the owner can have, by applying at this office, proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

March 8, 1828.—73.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

BEING desirous to remove from this country, I offer for sale my *HOUSE and LOTS* in the town of Charlotte, where I at present reside. On the premises is a good dwelling house, large and convenient *Store House*, and all other out buildings necessary for the comfortable residence of a family; together with a Well of *most excellent* water. The lot is in good repair, all the fences having been made new within a few months past. The situation is one of the most desirable in the village, either as regards *health*, a stand for *business*, or good neighborhood.

I will also sell a tract of land adjoining the town. The land is of good quality, well timbered, and what is cleared, under a good fence. The price will be made to suit the times. Apply to the subscriber.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, March 12th, 1828.—74tf.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at the late residence of Thomas Greer, sen. deceased, on Wednesday, the 26th inst. the following property, to wit:—a quantity of Corn, Fodder, &c. farming tools; Stock, of all kinds; two new road Wagons; blacksmith tools, and a variety of other articles not necessary to mention.

ALSO

12 or 14 NEGROES,

including girls, boys, and fellows. A credit of 12 months will be given, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

THOMAS I. GREER,
ANDREW GREER,
SAMUEL NEEL,
JOHN HARTT, } *Executors.*

NOTICE.

Will be sold, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst. at the late dwelling house of Wm. Lees, dec.

ALL the perishable property belonging to the Estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Hogs, Cows, Sheep, Corn and Fodder, Wheat, Rye, and Oats; a quantity of baled Cotton; a Cotton Gin; a quantity of pine and walnut Plank; one set of Blacksmith tools; one ditto of Hatters' tools; two road wagons and harness, also, one gig and harness; all the plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture; also, other articles, too tedious to mention. Also, at the same time and place, will be hired a number of Negroes belonging to said estate. Also will be rented, several tracts of Land, of a good quality. Sale to commence about 10 o'clock. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JANE LEES,
WM. LEES, Junr. } *Adm'rs.*

February 28th, 1828—3t74.

GOODMAN'S HOTEL,
At the Sign of the Golden Ball.

THE subscriber has opened a Boarding House and House of Entertainment, at the corner of King and Broad-streets, opposite the Court-House.

He promises to afford, both to the Boarder and Traveller, who will favor him with patronage, his undivided exertions to please, both in comfort and charges.

JOSEPH GOODMAN.

Camden, Feb. 16, 1828—3t174.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Tunis H. Neel having deceased some time in the month of August, 1822, and the subscriber having administered upon his estate, he hereby notifies Samuel Neel, one of the brothers of the deceased, to come forward & receive his share of the property belonging to the estate of the aforesaid T. H. Neel.

3t74. JESSE C. NEALE, *Adm'r.*

LAST NOTICE,

TO all those indebted to the estate of WM. ALEXANDER, deceased. They are hereby required to make payment on or before the 20th inst. as the debts of the estate will not permit longer indulgence.

A. ALEXANDER,
P. ALEXANDER, } *Executors.*

March 4th, 1828—3t74.

NOTICE.

THE noted JACK, formerly the property of Mr. Hundly, of Virginia, will stand at my plantation, two miles north of Charlotte, under the management of James Murphey, sen. Jack is in fine order, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season; ten dollars to insure; and two dollars the single visit. The season has now commenced, and will end the last of July. This Jack is considered as sure as any other, as all the mares, with very few exceptions, put to him last year, are with foal.

WM. DAVIDSON.

March 15th, 1828.—74tf.

State of North-Carolina, } *Lincoln County.* }

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1828.

Mary Wells, *vs.* the Executors, heirs and devisees of Burrell Wells, deceased.

Petition for dower of land and distributive share of personal estate.

IT appearing to the court, that Adam Hoyle, one of the Executors to the will of Burrel Wells, deceased, Alexander Patteraon and wife, and Anderson Wells and wife, who are heirs and legatees of Burrel Wells, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that notice be published three weeks in the Catawba Journal, requiring the said Adam Hoyle, Alexander Patterson and wife, and Anderson Wells and wife, to appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the 4th in March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, V. M'Bee, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the third Monday in January, 1828. VARDY M'BEE.

March 4th, 1828—3t74—pr. adv. 1 50.

Constable's Warrants.

For sale, at the Journal Office.

Poetry.

THE STRANGER'S HEART.—*By Mrs. Hemans.*

The stranger's heart! oh, wound it not!
A yearning anguish is its lot;
In the green shadow of thy tree,
The stranger finds no rest with thee.

Thou thinkst the vine's low rustling leaves
Glad music round thy household eaves;
To him that sound hath sorrow's tone—
The stranger's heart is with his own.

Thou thinkst thy children's laughing play,
A lovely sight at fall of day;
Then are the stranger's thoughts oppress—
His mother's voice comes o'er his breast.

Thou thinkst it sweet when friend to friend,
Beneath one roof in prayer may blend;
Then doth the stranger's eye grow dim—
Far, far are those who prayed with him.

Thy hearth, thy home, thy vintage land—
The voices of thy kindred band;
Oh, midst them all! when blest thou art,
Deal gently with the stranger's heart!

HUMAN GRANDEUR.

We gaze on a billow with wonder and awe,
Swelling high as it threatens the shore;
Till broken and lost we forget what we saw,
And think of that billow no more.
So the pomp of the great, so the fame of the brave,
So the treasures of glory and pride,
Though they mount on the flood, like the high swelling wave,
Like that too must ebb with the tide.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

LAST HOURS OF WASHINGTON.

From Custis' Recollections and Private Memoirs of the Life and Character of Washington.

Twenty-eight years have passed away, since an interesting group were assembled in the Death-room, and witnessed the last hours of Washington. So keen and unsparing hath been the scythe of Time, that, of all those who watched over the Patriarch's couch, on the 13th and 14th of December, 1799, but a single personage survives.

On the morning of the 13th, the General was engaged in making some improvements in front of Mount Vernon.—As was usual with him, he carried his own compass, noted his observations and marked out the ground. The day became rainy with sleet, and the improver remained so long exposed to the inclemency of the weather, as to be considerably wetted before his return to the house. About one o'clock he was seized with chillness and nausea, but having changed his clothes, he sat down to his in door work—there being no moment of his time for which he had not provided an appropriate employment.

At night on joining his family circle, the General complained of slight indisposition, and after a single cup of tea, repaired to his Library, were he remained writing until between eleven and 12 o'clock. Mrs. Washington retired about the usual family hour, but being alarmed at not hearing the accustomed sound of the Library door, as it closed for the night, and gave signal for rest in the well regulated mansion, she arose again, and continued sitting up, in much anxiety and suspense. At length the well known step was heard on the stair, and upon the General's entering his chamber, the lady kindly chided him for remaining up so late, knowing himself to be unwell; to which Washington made this memorable reply: "I came so soon as my business was accomplished. You well know, that, *through a long life, it has been my unvaried rule, never to put off till the morrow the duties which should be performed to-day.*"

Having first covered up the fire with care, the man of mighty labors at last sought repose; but it came not as it long had been wont to do, to comfort and restore, after the many and earnest occupations of the well spent day. The night was past in feverish restlessness and pain. "Tired natures sweet restorer, balmy sleep." was destined no more to visit his couch; yet the manly sufferer uttered no complaint, would permit no one to be disturbed in their rest on his account, and it was only at day break he would consent that the Overseer might be called in, and bleeding resorted to. A vein was opened, but without affording relief. Couriers were despatched to summon Dr. Craik, the family and Drs. Dick and Brown, as consulting Physicians, all of whom came with speed. The proper remedies were administered, but without producing their healing effects, while the patient yielding to the anxious looks of all around him, waived his usual objection to medicines, and took those which were prescribed, without hesitation or remark. The medical gentlemen spared not their skill, and all the resources of their art were exhausted in unwearied endeavors to preserve this noblest work of nature.

Night approached—the last night of Washington; the weather became severely cold, while the group gathered nearer to the couch of the sufferer, watching, with intense anxiety, for the slightest dawning of hope. He spoke but little. To the respectful and affectionate inquiries of an old family servant, as she smoothed down the pillow, how he felt himself, he answered, "I am very ill."—To Dr. Craik, his earliest companion in arms, longest tried, and bosom friend, he observed: "I am dying, sir, but am not afraid to die." To Mrs. Washington, he said: "Go to my escritor, and in the private drawer you will find two papers—bring them to me." They were brought. He continued: "These are my wills—preserve this one, and burn the other."—Which was immediately done. Calling to Col. Lear, he directed: "Let my corpse be kept for the usual period of three days."

Here we would beg leave to remind our readers, that, in a former part of this work, we have said that Washington was old-fashioned in many of his habits and manners, and in some of his opinions; nor was he the less to be admired on those accounts. The custom of keeping the dead for the scriptural period of three days, is derived from remote antiquity, and arose, not from fear of premature interment, as in more modern times, but from motives of veneration toward the deceased; for the better enabling the relatives and friends to assemble from a distance, to perform the funeral rites; for the pious watchings of the corpse; and for the many sad, yet endearing ceremonials with which we delight to pay our last duties to the remains of those we have loved.

The patient bore his acute sufferings with manly fortitude, and perfect resignation to the Divine will; while, as the night advanced, it became evident that he was sinking, and he seemed fully aware that his "hour was nigh." He inquired the time, and was answered, a few minutes to twelve. He spake no more—the hand of death was upon him, and he was conscious that his "hour was come." With surprising self-possession he prepared to die. Composing his form at length, and folding his hands upon his bosom—without a sigh—without a groan—the Father of his Country expired, gently as though an infant died. Nor pang or struggle told, when the noble spirit took its noiseless flight; while, so tranquil appeared the manly features in the repose of death, that some moments had passed ere those around could believe that the Patriarch was no more.

It may be asked, and why was the ministry of religion wanting to shed its peaceful and benign lustre upon the last hours of Washington? Why was he, to whom the observances of sacred things were ever primary duties, through life, without their consolations in his last moments?—We answer, circumstances did not permit. It was but for a little while that the disease assumed so threatening a character as to forbid the encouragement of hope; yet, to stay that summons which none may refuse, to give still farther length of days to him whose "time-honored life" was so dear to mankind, prayer was not wanting to the Throne of Grace. Close to the couch of the sufferer, resting her head upon that ancient book, with which she had been wont to hold pious communion, a portion every day, for more than half a century, was the venerable consort, absorbed in silent prayer, and from which she only arose when the morning group prepared to bear her from the chamber of the dead. Such were the last hours of Washingtou.

Death of Ampata Sapa, and her two Children, 'who perished in the cataract of the Falls of St. Anthony on the Mississippi. From Major Long's second expedition.

This beautiful spot in the Mississippi is not without a tale to hallow its scenery, and heighten the interest which, of itself, it is calculated to produce. To Wazekota, the old Indian whom we saw at Shakeas, we are indebted for the narration to which his mother was an eye witness. An Indian of the Decota nation had united himself early in life to a youthful female, whose name was Ampata Sapa, which signifies *the dark day*; with her he lived happily for several years, apparently enjoying every comfort which the savage life could afford. Their union had been blessed with two children, on whom both parents doated with that depth of feeling which is unknown to such as have other treasures besides those that spring from nature. The man had acquired a reputation as a hunter, which drew round him many families, who were happy to place themselves under his protection and avail themselves of such part of his chace as he needed not for the maintenance of his family. Desirous of strengthening their interest with him, some of them invited him to a connexion with their family, observing, at the same time, that a man of his talent and importance required more han one woman to wait upon the numerous guests whom his reputation would induce to visit his lodge. They assured him that he would soon be acknowledged as a chief, and that, in this case, a second wife was indispensable. Fired with the ambition of obtaining high honours, he resolved to increase his importance by an union with the daughter of an influential man of his tribe. He has accordingly taken a second wife without having ever mentioned the subject to his former companion; being desirous to introduce his bride into his lodge in the manner which should be least offensive to the mother of his children, for whom he still retained much regard, he introduced the subject in these words: "You know," said he, "that I can love no woman so fondly as I doat upon you; with regret, have I of late seen you subjected to toils, which must be oppressive to you and from which I would gladly relieve you, yet I know no other way of doing so, than by associating with you in the household duties, one who shall relieve you from the trouble of entertaining the numerous guests, whom my growing importance in the nation collects around me; I have therefore resolved upon taking another wife, but she shall always be subject to your control, as she will rank in my affection second to you."—With the utmost anxiety, and the deepest concern, did his companion listen to this unexpected proposal. She expostulated in the kindest terms, entreated him with all the arguments which undisguised love and the purest conjugal affection could suggest. She replied to all the objections which his duplicity led him to raise. Desirous of winning her from her opposition, the Indian still concealed the secret of his union with another, while she redoubled all her care to convince him that she was equal to the task imposed upon her.

When he again spoke on the subject, she pleaded all the endearments of past life; she spoke of his former fondness for her, of his regard for her happiness, and that of their mutual offspring; she bade him beware of the consequences of the fatal purpose of his.—Finding her bent upon withholding her consent to his plans, he informed her that all opposition on her part was unnecessary, as he had already selected another partner; and that if she could not see his new wife as a friend, she must receive her as a necessary incumbrance, for he had resolved that she should be an inmate in his house. Distressed at this information, she watched her opportunity, stole away from the cabin with her infants, and fled to a distance where her father was. With him she remained until a party of Indians with whom he lived, went up the Mississippi, on a winter hunt. In the spring, as they were returning, with their canoes loaded with peltries, they encamped near the falls. In the morning as they left it she lingered near the spot, then launched her light canoe, entered into it with her children, and paddled down the stream singing her death song; too late did her friends perceive it; their attempts to prevent her from proceeding were of no avail: she was heard to sing in a doleful voice, the past pleasures which she had enjoyed, while she was the undivided object of her husband's affections; finally her voice was drowned in the sound of the cataract; the current carried down her frail bark with an inconceivable rapidity; it came to the edge of the precipice, was seen for a moment enveloped with spray, but never after was the canoe or its passengers seen. Yet it is stated by the Indians that often in the morning a voice has been heard to sing a doleful ditty along the edge of the falls, and that it dwells ever upon the inconstancy of her husband. Nay, some assert that the spirit has been seen wandering near the spot with her children wrapped to her bosom. Such are the tales of tradition which the Indians treasure up, and which they relate to the voyager, forcing a tear from the eyes of the most relentless.

ARICA, LOWER PERU.

The following interesting letter has been received from Arica, Lower Peru, Sept. 4th, 1826:—"The climate of this place is of the most beautiful kind.—From its proximity to the equator, there is little or no difference in the length of the day or night throughout the year, the sun always rises about six and sets within half an hour of the same time in the afternoon. In the evening a little before sunset, a little dew begins to fall, and this continues till about sunrise, but is hardly sufficient to give a tinge of dampness to the sand. The climate in the morning bears a strong resemblance to the fine mornings of June at home. By eleven o'clock it gets pretty warm; but regularly at this hour a fine fresh breeze sets in from the south, and comes over the mighty Pacific, tempered with the coolness of its waters. This continues always until the heat of the day is past, and by four in the afternoon all is calm and temperate; you may fancy a continual repetition of the finest days in the end of English June. In the midsummer months of December, January and February, it must of course, be a good deal warmer; but the peculiarities of the face of the country—the everlasting snow which covers the Cordilleras of the Andes—and the proximity of the great Southern Ocean, will always secure lower Peru from the burning heats of the parallel latitude in Asia and Africa.

With a climate like this, Britain woul be a Paradise; but wanting water, Perd is a bleak and melancholy desert. u heard much before I sailed, and on the passage, about the revengeful character of the natives of this country; and I confess, when I first came on shore, I did not altogether feel at ease among them.

For the first fortnight, I always carried my pistol, and before we went to bed a regular scene of warlike preparation invariably took place; so that we were like soldiers who had got orders to be ready for a surprise upon a moment's notice. But a few days convinced us of the needlessness of our precautions. The kindness and affability we every where met with—the desire to serve and oblige us which every one evinced—the entertainments that were given to welcome us among them, soon convinced us of the injustice of our prepossessions, and disarmed us of the unjust jealousy we had previously entertained. I can now feel myself as secure in Arica as in Edinburgh, and am conscious that every day I meet with more genuine kindness than any foreigner with no higher pretensions, would receive in Scotland.

The republics of South America are now, and will for a long time continue to be disturbed by commotions, fomented by general ignorance, or the ambition of some particular influential individual.—There is no protection for person or property beyond what might and main strength affords. When a person gets indebted to you, and does not choose to pay, there is but one resource—seize what you can belonging to him.

Should a murder indeed take place, or any serious personal injury be done, recourse may be had to the alcade or magistrate, a decent old man, who has the power of life or death vested in him, and who does not trouble himself with any judicial forms in the enquiry he institutes; if he thinks the criminal guilty, he orders him down to the bench, and he is immediately shot.

Sometimes he puts a person in the *guarad*, prison, upon a simple complaint; upon the grounds, I suppose, that if he is not guilty now, he may soon be. One of the seamen of the *Potosi*, who used some mutinous language to one of the officers, was sent on shore and put in jail, where he remained as long as that place was the residence of the Colombian soldiers who were here; but a despatch came from Arequipa for them one morning, and they set off, leaving Smith, the seaman, in possession of the keys; he came out, of course, and walked about the streets for several days, with the keys in his hand, apparently considering himself accountable for them, as he repeatedly offered them to Spaniards whom he met, but they neither understood his language, nor were willing to take his charge; and Smith continued for a fortnight to make the prison his lodgings at night, till he at last got a ship and went off, keys and all, having first locked the door.

When Bolivar wants soldiers, he sends down and surrounds the church during service; and when the congregation is dismissed, a most lamentable scene takes place: all the young men whom the officer fixes upon are picked out, and hurried away to Taena, to be examined and clothed, amid the most woful lamentations of wives, and mothers, and sisters. This has taken place once since our arrival. We have had several earthquakes lately; indeed, a week rarely passes without one, but they never do much injury. If a house or two fall, the people are all generally in the open air before it takes place, and their continual fears make them much more acute in discovering the first symptoms of a shock than a stranger can be. In the interior of the desert, shocks are felt, and hills displaced, almost every day."

London paper.

AN IRISHMAN IN CHINA.

[From Cunningham's recent work on New South Wales.]

"The colony of New South Wales," says Mr. Cunningham, "had not been long settled, before it was discovered that China was but a tolerable walk from it—and many pedestrian attempts have been actually made to reach the dominions of the 'brother to the sun and the moon's cousin.' Numbers of these pedestrians, who were supposed to have succeeded in the attempt,—never having been since heard of! Many of the exploring parties, have set out—but only one individual has been hitherto known to have *positively* reached China through means of a foot path, and this "happy he" was an adventurous Hibernian. Paddy started off boldly on his holiday excursion alone, with a bag of boiled beef slung over his shoulder, a bag of biscuit dangling at his belt, and a paper of sugar stored up in the crown of his hat, to sweeten the tea he meant to pull off the bushes as he jogged along over the China borders: and after three weeks of toilsome trudging over rugged hills, along more rugged valleys and through bushes which would have put a pig to a *nonplus*, Paddy was at length startled from a philosophical reverie by the cheering crow of a cock in the distance;—with shouts of "China forever!" he hobbled onwards, eager to feast his longing eyes with the beauties of a Chinese landscape, and hungry enough to feast even on a raw Chinese himself. Lent time though it was. At length a patch of the long-sighed-for country burst upon his view, consisting of a few cultivated enclosures, a snug garden and a trim built cottage spouting up its column of curling smoke in the centre of the scene. To observe, however, the very cottage and every surrounding object bear a close resemblance to similar ones in the country he had left, gave a new fillip to his joy, which was screwed up to a still higher key on perceiving a gentleman in the garden dressed in *European* costume! but he was ready to skim over the five foot fence before him like a swallow, on recognising, under the broad rim of the beaver, the friendly face of Colonel Johnstone, commanding the New South Wales corps, whom he had left in the colony at his departure, but who had thus arrived by some near cut in China before him. Paddy, eager for the first congratulation, craned out his neck over the garden fence, and squeaked as loud as his hoarse hollow voice would admit, "Arragh! long life to you colonel! and what has brought your honor to China all the way?" The colonel, startled at this novel salutation, came to a speedy eclaircissement with the *peripatetic*, who, to his sorrow, now found, that instead of keeping straight on upon the right road to China, he had made some unfortunate '*right about face*' on the route, whereby he had been brought back within a few miles of the place whence he started."

Scotch Officer and Player.—Mr. Bensley before he went on the stage, was a captain in the army. One day he met a Scotch officer, who had been in the same regiment; the latter was happy to meet an old messmate, but his Scotch blood made him *ashamed* to be seen with a player. He therefore hurried Mr. Bensley into an unfrequented coffee-house, where he asked him very seriously, "How could you disgrace the corps, by turning player?" Bensley replied, that he by no means considered it in that light; that, on the contrary, a respectable player, who behaved with propriety, was looked upon in the best manner, and kept the company of the best people." "And what, maun," said Sawney, "do you get by this business of yours?" "I now," answered Bensley, "get about a thousand a year." "A thousand a year!" exclaimed the astonished Scotchman, "*hae you any vacancies in your corps?*"

An anecdote has been related to us, which we consider too good to be lost.—While party spirit was at its height in this State, a gentleman rode up to the door of a tavern in a neighbouring town, and accosted the landlord thus:

"Is this the tavern of Mr. L. the democrat?" Yes, Sir, said the obsequious Boniface—"please alight and walk in."

Presently another guest arrived.

"Is this the house kept by Mr. L. the celebrated federalist?" said the new comer. 'Yes, certainly,' was the reply. "Joe, take care of the gentleman's horse."

"How is this," said a bystander: federal to one and democrat to another?"

"Why," said the publican, "in my younger days I attended a dancing school, and then I learned to change step when the tune changed."

Middlesex Gazette.

Singular Law Case.—From the Utica Sentinel of the 22d ult. we copy the following account of a singular case which has recently been brought under the consideration of the Circuit Court, and we most heartily concur in the equity of the decision which it pronounced:

A novel and interesting case has lately been argued and decided in the equity court of the fifth circuit. About fifteen years since, a person residing in Madison county left his family and absconded under circumstances that induced a belief of his having committed suicide, by drowning himself in a millpond near his residence. His hat, coat and pocket book containing money, were found in a boat on the pond, with a letter addressed to his brother, plainly indicating an intention to destroy himself. Diligent search was made in the pond for his body, but no traces of it could be found. His friends however were convinced that he was dead, and his wife and family went into mourning. Satisfactory proof was made before the surrogate of his death, and letters of administration were granted to his wife, and an order obtained from the surrogate court to sell his real estate for the payment of his debts. He remained absent for about fourteen years, never informing his friends, during that period of time, of his existence. A letter, written in Illionis, was then addressed by him to a friend residing in the place from which he had absconded. In a short period after this, he gave the most satisfactory evidence of his being alive, by returning and commencing ejectment suits for the recovery of the land which had been sold under the decree of the surrogate. A bill was filed against him in the equity court of the fifth circuit, by the persons against whom the ejectment suits were instigated, praying that a perpetual injunction might be granted, restraining his proceedings at law. The court after a thorough and patient examination of the case and the law, pronounced an opinion, that a perpetual injunction ought to be granted.

Rain.—It is thought that within the last three months, *five* feet of water, in rain have fallen in the middle states. From 46 to 48 inches, have hitherto been considered the average *annual* amount falling in rain and snow, in this country.

Passions.—Men spend their lives in the service of their passions, instead of employing the passions in the service of life.